

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 5 -

REMARKS

Claims 1-17 and 21-23 are pending.

Claims 18-20 were previously canceled.

Claims 1 and 21 are amended to clarify that the tread area (13) is located in the sole (foot bed) of the sock (i.e., on the bottom; the area that is walked on). Support can be found in Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, which clearly illustrate the tread area being on the bottom portion of the sock. No new matter is added.

Anticipation Rejections.

Claims 1, 2, and 9-12 have been rejected as being allegedly being anticipated by Lambertz (US 6,286,151). This rejection is unwarranted.

"Anticipation" means that the subject matter of the claims on appeal was previously known and was described in a printed publication, either explicitly or inherently. *Abbott Laboratories v. Sandoz, Inc.*, 89 U.S.P.Q.2d 1161, 1166 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Anticipation is established by documentary evidence, and requires that every claim element and limitation is set forth in a single prior art reference, in the same form and order as in the claim. *Abbott Laboratories*, 89 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1166. Additionally, an anticipating reference must enable that which it is asserted to anticipate. *Seymour v. Osborne*, 78 U.S. 516, 555 (1870). To anticipate, the claimed subject matter must not only be previously known, but the knowledge must be sufficiently enabling to place the information in the possession of the public. *Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Mayo Foundation*, 346 F.3d 1051, 1054 (Fed. Cir. 2003). None of the anticipation rejections in this case satisfy the foregoing requirements.

The present claims are directed to socks for use in athletic activities having a foot portion

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 6 -

(1) and a shaft portion (2), the foot portion having a toe area (11), a heel area (12), and a tread area (13) between the toe area and the heel area. An air channel (25) extends from the shaft portion (2) to the tread area, with at least one climate channel (26) in the tread area (13), communicating with the air channel (25) for removing moisture from the tread area when the sock is worn for athletic activities.

A close examination of the Lambertz patent reveals a climate-adjusting sock which has an air channel (3) proceeding from the sole (2) of the foot up to the band (4) and which is formed of climate-adjusting net-type knit fabric (col. 2, lines 35-42). In the interior, the sock (1) is provided with a padded instep cushion or padding (5), which can be ribbed, and in the area of the shin it is provided with a padded shin cushion (6) (col. 2, lines 45-50). The area of the Achilles tendon is protected by means of padded cushions (7) (col. 2, lines 54, 55). The area of the calf is also provided with padded cushions whereby, in the example shown, rod-type paddings (8) are provided (col. 2, lines 62-64). The sock is also provided with an X-cross support band (col. 3, lines 1-3). The sole (2) of the sock (1) is equipped with additional padded cushions or paddings (10) and (11), particularly, in the area of the ball of the foot and/or in the area of the toes (col. 3, lines 6-10). Please note that paddings (10) and (11) are not channels. Additional support bands may be arranged in the area of the ankle, namely, a ring-type support band (12) above the ankle and below that, an additional support band (13). It is possible to provide another diagonal support band 14 (col. 3, lines 28-32). Please note that the bands (13) and (14) are not channels.

The Office Action asserts that the ribbed fabric of the instep area (5) of Lambertz is equivalent to the climate channel in the tread area of the present claims. This assertion goes against the common meanings of the terms "tread" and "instep". The "instep" is on the upper

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 7 -

portion of the sock, as is clearly shown in the drawings of Lambertz, as well as in the present application, and in common usage (see e.g., definition of "instep" on page 599 of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, (G & C Merriam Co., Springfield, MA, 1977), attached hereto). In contrast, a "tread" area is clearly understood in common usage and the footwear field as being in the sole or foot bed of a sock or shoe. For example, the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (G & C Merriam Co., Springfield, MA, 1977) defines "tread" in relevant part, as the "pattern on the bottom of a sole" (see attached page 1244 thereof). Similarly, the American Heritage Dictionary (Second College Edition, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA, 1982) defines "tread" in pertinent part as "the part of a shoe sole that touches the ground" (see attached page 1290 thereof). In addition, the drawings in the present application clearly point to the bottom portion of the sock in referring to the tread area. The specification is consistent with this usage, as well. For example, the wording of last two sentences of paragraph [0027] of the present application are consistent with locating the tread area (13) in the foot bed (i.e., sole) of the sock. In order to clarify this point, independent claims 1 and 21 are amended herein to specify that the tread area is in the sole of the sock. As such, Lambertz clearly does not anticipate the present claims, since the reference clearly does not teach or suggest inclusion of any climate channels in the sole of the sock. The Office Action points to the instep area on the top of the foot portion of the sock of Lambertz for the location of the alleged climate channels. Consequently, withdrawal of this rejection is warranted.

Claims 1-8, 12-17 and 21-23 have been rejected as being allegedly being anticipated by Ogden (US 5,708,985). This rejection is unwarranted as well.

Ogden relates to a sock having a sole portion designed to enhance the frictional

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 8 -

engagement with the skin of the planter surface of the foot (column 1 lines 6 to 8). The sock (10) has a sole portion (24) knitted with successive courses of yarn with a thickness defining an outer layer having an inner surface and which further includes a number of space ribs extending in a longitudinal direction between the heel and toe each formed by knitting a selected number of additional courses of yarn which extend from the inner surface of the outer layer in a direction toward the instep portion of the sock in a position to contact the planter surface of the foot (column 2 line 63 to column 3 line 5). The sock (10) comprises a leg portion (12) and a foot portion (14). The foot portion (14) has a heel (16) at one end, preferably including a heel pocket (18), and a toe (20) at the opposite end. Extending between the heel (16) and toe (20) are an instep portion (22) engageable with the upper half of the foot, and a sole portion (24) engageable with the bottom half of the foot.

The instep portion (22) and sole portion (24) have opposed sides which are joined together along their edges to form the completed foot portion (14) of the sock (10) (column 4 line 38 to 48). The sole portion (24) of sock (10) further includes a number of longitudinally spaced ribs (36) which extend substantially parallel to one another from approximately the heel (16) to the toe (20) of sock (10) (Figures 2 - 4b). Each of the ribs (36) is defined by at least one additional layer of yarn which is knitted with terry loops (38). The terry loops (38) extend from the inner surface (32) of outer layer (28) inwardly, i.e., within the interior of the sock (10) in a direction toward the instep portion (22) thereof. The yarn forming ribs (36) is preferably Cool-Max, or other suitable moisture-wicking yarns, which provide exceptional cushioning and resistance to abrasion in addition to moisture-wicking ability (column 5 line 22 to 37). The spaces between and within the ribs (36) on the sole portion (24) of the sock herein are a sufficient

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 9 -

distance apart to cause the skin of the planter surface of the foot to move therein, thus increasing the frictional engagement between (column 3 lines 35 to 39). The longitudinally spaced ribs (36) are preferably formed with a terry stitch of suitable moisture-wicking fiber (column 3 lines 48 to 51). Additionally, the ribs (36) can extend continuously in a traverse direction from one side of the sole portion to the other. Further, one or more ribs (36) could be eliminated entirely, particularly in the arch area of the plantar surface of the foot (column 6 lines 53 to 57).

Comparing the sock of Ogden with the present invention it can be seen that there are no concordances. This is based on the fact that Ogden does not describe an air channel in the shaft of the sock that communicates with a climate channel in the tread area of the sock. The Office Action appears to equate the instep area (22) of Ogden with the air channels of the present claims. Applicants do not understand this assertion. The instep area (22) of the Ogden sock, or any other sock, for that matter, is on the upper surface of the sock in front of the ankle (see e.g., definition of "instep" on page 598 of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, attached hereto), not in the shaft of the sock where the air channel of the claims is located. Furthermore, there are no channels shown in instep area (22) of Ogden. The instep is illustrated as a regular knitted region on the upper portion of the sock (not the shaft) in the drawings, i.e., no channels are shown in the drawings or described in the specification in the instep area (22). Ogden does not describe instep portion (22) or any other portion of the sock as channeling moisture away from the tread area and into an air channel in the shaft, as in the present invention.

A *prima facie* case for anticipation requires that all limitations of the claims must be taught in the reference. That is not the case here. Since Ogden does not disclose air channels in the shaft of the sock in communication with climate channels in the tread area of the sock, as

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 10 -

claimed, this rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application are solicited. In the event the forgoing is deemed to be unpersuasive, Applicants request the present amendment be entered to place the claims in better form for appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 14, 2010

By: Robert J. Ross
Robert J. Ross (Reg. No. 45,058)



WEBSTER'S
New
Collegiate
Dictionary

Copyright © 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Philippines Copyright 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary.

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W4M4 1977 423 .76-46539

ISBN 0-87779-348-4

ISBN 0-87779-349-2 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-350-6 (deluxe)

Previous editions copyright © 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Previous editions Philippines Copyright 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information and retrieval systems—with written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

19202122RMCN797877

CITE 6 : to spread (rumor) by indirectency of another ~ w: INHALE — in-g or brilliant in a way or to a degree *gave an ~ performance as the Y>*
an animating or exalting effect <the
service>
to fill with spirit : ANIMATE
in(t)-sp̄-at\ pp. or in-sp̄-at-ed\ in-sp̄-at
*[L] *impulsare* pp. of *impissare*, fr. L *in-*
sp̄idus extended. L *sp̄itum* space —
*in consistency; broadly : made thick.**

in(t)-sp̄-at\ v. -ated: -ating : to
in-sp̄-as-an in(t)-sp̄-at-shon, in-h-
at-or in-sp̄-at-or, in(t)-sp̄-at\ n
institute; institution; institutional
bil-i-t̄\ n : the quality or state of being
emotional or mental stability
*ad\ [MF or L] MF, fr. L *instabilis*, fr. in-

TABLE	in-stab-lit\ in-stab-lit-ing [MF <i>instablier</i> , fr. in- + ML <i>stabilit̄</i> stall, fr. OHG <i>stall</i>] 1 <i>or dignity by seating in a stall or official</i> <i>an office, rank, or order <~ed the new</i> <i>2 : to establish in an indicated place,</i> <i>ing herself in front of the fireplace> 3 <i>service <had an exhaust fan ~ed in the</i></i>
-------	---

in-shon\ n 1 : the act of installing : the
2 : something that is installed for use 3
or base

in-stall-mont\ n : INSTALLATION 1
instinct n [alter. of earlier *estallment* pay-
off *ester* to place, fr. fr. *estal* place,
*OHG *stal* place, stall] 1 : one of the parts
paid when payment is made at intervals 2
(as of a publication) presented at intervals
story — instrument adj
system of paying for goods by installments
*DS\ 1 a *archaic* : urgent or earnest*
REQUEST <am writing to you at the ~
*an impelling cause or motive 2 a *archaic**
division illustrative of a category or brought
*disproof of a generalization c *adj* : TOKEN*
on and prosecution of a lawsuit : SUIT 4
tion viewed as part of a process or series of
*~, to remain anonymous —Times Lit.**

ILLUSTRATION, EXAMPLE, SAMPLE, SPECIMEN
nd : something that exhibits distinguishing
category to which it belongs
an example
*in-stain-ing 1 : to illustrate or demon-
*2 : to mention as a case or example : CITE**

in\ p. pl.-clos 1 : URGENCY, INSISTENCE 2
ch : INSISTENCE 3 : immediacy of occur-
AMTIMELESSNESS

in(ME, fr. ML *instans*, *instans* fr. *instans*, fr. L) 1 : an infinitesimal space of time; esp

trating two states *at the ~ of death* 2

at month

MF or L; MF, fr. L *instans*, *instans* fr. prop.,
urge, fr. in- + stare to stand — more at

UNATE, URGENT 2 a : PRESENT, CURRENT

not related to the ~ crime> b : of or
at month 3 : IMMEDIATE, DIRECT <the play

a (1) : premixed or precooked for easy final

ed potatoe> (2) appearing in or as if in

culture> <updating ... your image with ~

ed hideburns —Playboy> b : immediately

coffee> —instant-ne-s

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adj [ML *instan-*

tu-za n 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

— instant-ne-s

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adj [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

velocity> —instan-ta-ne-ity \in(t)-stan-*ne-*\n

n — instan-ta-neous-ly

in(t)-stan-za, -za\ adv [ML *instan-*

tu-za] 1 : done occurring, or acting

able duration of time <death was ~> 2

being purposely introduced <took ~

to abuse> 3 : occurring or present at a

traverse • treaty

*traverse \trə-vərs also -vars, esp for 6 & 8 also tra- or tra-\ n. [ME *travers*, fr. MF *traverse*, fr. *traverter* to cross, fr. LL *transversare*, fr. L *transversus*, pp. of *transvertere* — more at TRANSVERSE] 1: something that crosses or lies across 2: OBSTACLE ADVERSITY 3: a formal denial of a matter of fact alleged by the opposite party in a legal pleading 4 a: a compartment or recess formed by a partition, curtain, or screen b: a gallery or loft of communication from side to side in a large building 5: a route or way across or over; as: a zigzag course of a sailing ship with contrary winds 6: a curving or zigzag way up a steep grade c: the course followed in traversing 6: the act or an instance of traversing: CROSSING 7: a protective projecting wall or bank of earth in a trench 8 a: a lateral movement (as of the saddle of a lathe carriage); also: a device for imparting such movement b: the lateral movement of a gun about a pivot or on a carriage to change direction of fire 9: a line surveyed across a plot of ground 2traverse \trə-vərs also tra- \ vb traversed; tra-versing, tr-a-vər-sing, tr-a-vər-sed, tr-a-vər-sing: to go against or act in opposition to; OPPOSE THWART b: to deny (as an allegation of fact or an indictment) formally at law 2: to pass through: PENETRATE [light rays traversing a crystal] 3 a: to go or travel across or over b: to move along or through 4: to make a study of; EXAMINE 5: to lie or extend across? CROSS [the bridge ~s a brook] 6 a: to move to and fro over or along b: to ascend, descend, or cross (a slope or gap) at an angle c: to move (a gun) to right or left on a pivot 7: to make or carry out a traverse survey of ~ w 1: to move back and forth or from side to side 2: to move or turn laterally: SWIVEL 3 a: to climb at an angle or in a zigzag course b: to ski across rather than straight down a hill 4: to make a traverse survey — traversable \trə-vər-sə-bəl, -bər- \ adj — traverser \n.

3traverse \trə-vərs, tra-, tra-\ adj: lying across: TRANSVERSE

traverse jury \trə-vərs-n \ n: PETIT JURY

traverse rod n: a metal rod or track with a pulley mechanism for drawing curtains

traverse-line \trə-vər-līn, -tān\ n [Fr *traversin*]: a mineral consisting of a massive usu. layered calcium carbonate (as aragonite or calcite) formed by deposition from spring waters esp. from hot springs

'travesty \trav-ə-stē\ n, pl. -ties [obs. *travestie*, disguised, parodied, fr. F *travesti*, pp. of *travestir* to disguise, fr. It *travestire*, fr. *tra-* across (fr. L *trans-*) + *vestire* to dress, fr. L, fr. western garment — more at WEAR] 1: a burlesque translation or literary or artistic imitation usu. grotesquely incongruous in style, treatment, or subject matter 2: a debased, distorted, or grossly inferior imitation <~ of justice> syn see CARICATURE

'travesty vt, trav-ēt, -tying \: to make a travesty of: PARODY

travois \trə-wō', travō'\ n, pl. -vois also tra-voises \vō'\, -zē\, [CanF *travois*]: a primitive vehicle used by Plains Indians consisting of two trailing poles serving as shafts and bearing platform or seat for the load

'trawl \trōl\ vb [prob. fr. obs. D *tragen*] vi 1: to fish with a trawl 2: TROLL 2 ~ vt: to catch (fish) with a trawl

2trawl n 1: a large conical net dragged along the sea bottom for gathering fish or other marine life 2: SETLINE

trawler \trō-lər\ n 1: a person who fishes by trawling

trawler-man \mən\ a: a fisherman who uses a trawl or mans trawler

tray \trā\ a [ME, fr. OE *trēw*, akin to OE *trēow* tree — more at TREE]: an open receptacle with a flat bottom and a low rim for holding, carrying, or exhibiting articles — trayful \fūl\ n

treacherous \trē-chər-əs\ adj 1: characterized by or manifesting treachery: PERIFIDIOUS 2 a: likely to betray trust: UNRELIABLE <~ to memory> b: providing insecure footing or support <~ quicksand> c: marked by hidden dangers, hazards, or perils sin FAITHLESS — treacher-ous-ly adv — treach-ous-ness \n.

treachery \trēch-ə-rē\ n, pl. -ries [ME *trecherie*, fr. OF, *trecher* to deceive] 1: violation of allegiance or of faith or confidence: TREASON 2: an act of perfidy or treason

treacle \trē-kəl\ n [ME *treacle*, fr. MF, fr. L *theriaca*, fr. Gr. *therikos* antidote against a poisonous bite, fr. fem. of *therikos* a wild animal, fr. *therion* wild animal, dim. of *ther* wild animal, more at FIERCE] 1: a medicinal compound formerly in wide use as a remedy against poison 2 chiefly Brit: MOLASSES: something (as a tone or voice) heavily sweet and cloying

treac-ily \kə-lēlē\ adj: resembling treacle (as in quality or appearance) <~ sentimentality>

'tread \trēd\ vb trod \trēd\ also tread-ed; trod-den \trēd'-ən\ or trod; tread-ing [ME *treden*, fr. OE *treðan*; akin to OHG *treidan* to tread] vi 1: to step or walk on or over b: to walk along: FOLLOW 2 a: to beat or press with the foot: TRAMPLE b: to subdue or repress as if by trampling: CRUSH 3: to copulate <~ used of a male bird 4 a: to form by treading: BEAT-
path> b: to execute by stepping or dancing <~ a measure> vi 1: to move on foot: WALK 2 a: to set foot b: to put one's foot: STEP 3: COPULATE — tread'er n — tread on one's toes: to give offense (as by encroaching on one's rights or feelings)

tread water: to keep the body nearly upright in the water the head above water by a treading motion of the feet usu. aided by the hands

tread n 1: a mark (as a footprint or the imprint of a tire) made by or as if by treading 2 a (1): the action of treading b: an act or instance of treading: STEP b: manner of stepping

: the sound of treading 3 a: the part of a sole that touches the ground; also: the pattern on the bottom of a sole b (1): the part of a wheel or tire that makes contact with a road or rail b: the pattern of ridges or grooves made or cut in the face of a tire 4: the distance between the points of contact with the ground the two front wheels or the two rear wheels of a vehicle

: the upper horizontal part of a step b: the width of such a step — tread-less \lēs\ adj

trea-dle \tred'l\ n [ME *trede*] step of a stair, fr. OE. *fr.* [trede] : a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive a machine

treadle vb **tread-les**; **tread-ing** \tred'lin\ v: to operate a treadle — *v*: to operate as a mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of wide wheel having a horizontal axis and used formerly in prison punishment b: a mill worked by an animal treading an endless belt 2: a wearisome or monotonous routine resembling continued activity on a treadmill

treas abbr: treasurer; treasury

treas-on \trez'ən\ n [ME *treason*, fr. OF *traison*, fr. ML *traditio*, fr. L. act of handing over, fr. *traditus* pp. of *trahere* to hand over, betray — more at TRAITOR] 1: the betrayal of a trust or overthrow of the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill or personally injure the sovereign or his family

treas-on-able \trez'ə-nə-bəl\ adj: relating to, consisting of, or involving treason — **treas-on-ably** \-bleē\ adv

treas-on-ous \trez'ənəs\ adj: **treas-on-able**

treas-ur-a-ble \trez'hərə-bəl\ adj: worthy of being treasured: **PRECIOUS**

treas-ure \trez'hər, \trezh'-\ n [ME *treor*, fr. OF, fr. L. *thesaurus*, fr. Gr. *thēsaurós*] 1 a: (1) wealth (as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or hoarded **buried** ~ (2) wealth of any kind or in any form: **RICHES** b: a store of money in reserve 2: something of great worth or value; also: a person esteemed as rare or precious 3: a collection of precious things

treas-ure vb **treas-ured**, **treas-ur-ing** \-jūn\ 1: to collect and store up (something of value) for future use: **HOARD** 2: to hold or keep as precious: **CHERISH**. PRIZE <she treasured those memories> syn see APPRECIATE

treasure hunt n: a game in which each player or team tries to be first to find whatever has been hidden

treas-sur-er \trezh'-ər, \trezh'-ər\ n 1: a guardian of a collection of treasures: **CURATOR** 2: an officer entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds: as a: a governmental officer charged with receiving, keeping, and disbursing public revenues b: the executive financial officer of a club, society, or business corporation — **treas-sur-er-ship** \shəp'\ n

treasure trove \trotv\ [AF *tresor trove* lit., found treasure] 1: treasure that anyone finds; specif.: gold or silver in the form of money, plate, or bullion which is found hidden and whose ownership is not known 2: a valuable or productive discovery

treas-ury \trezh'-ərē\, \trezh'-ərē\ pl. **treas-ur-ies** 1: a place in which stores of wealth are kept b: the place of deposit and disbursement of collected funds: esp.: one where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed c: funds kept in such a depository 2 **obs.**: **TREASURE** 3 **cap.** a: a governmental department in charge of finances and esp. the collection, management, and expenditure of public revenues b: the building in which the business of such a governmental department is transacted 4: a: a government security (as a note or bill) issued by the Treasury 5: a repository for treasures <a ~ of poems>

treasury note n: a currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury in payment for silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890

treasury of merits: the superabundant satisfaction of Christ for men's sins and the excess of merit of the saints which according to Roman Catholic theology is effective for salvation of others and available for dispensation through indulgences

treasury stock n: issued stock reacquired by a corporation and held as an asset

treat \trēt\ vb [ME *treten*, fr. OF *trahir*, fr. L. *trahere* to handle, deal with, fr. *tractus* pp. of *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] 1: to discuss terms of accommodation or settlement: **NEGOTIATE** 2: to deal with a matter esp. in writing: **DISCLOSE** — usu. used with of <a book ~ing of conservation> 3: to pay another expenses (as for a meal or drink) esp. as a compliment or as an expression of regard or friendship — *v* 1 a: to deal with speech or writing: **EXPOND** b: to present or represent artistically c: to deal with: **HANDLE** <food is plentiful and ~ed with imagination—Cecil Beaton> 2 a: to bear oneself toward: ~ (<a horse cruelly>) b: to regard and deal with in a specified manner — usu. used with as 3 a: to provide with free food, drink, or entertainment b: to provide with enjoyment or gratification 4: to care for or deal with medically or surgically <the disease> 5: to act upon with some agent esp. to improve or allay <a metal with acids> — **treat'er** n

syn **TREAT**, **DEAL**, **HANDLE** shared meaning element: to have to do with in a specified manner

treat n 1: an entertainment given without expense to the invited 2: an esp. unexpected source of joy, delight, or amusement

treat-able \tret'-ə-bal\ adj: capable of being treated: yielding responsive to treatment — **treat-abil-ity** \tret'-ə-bil'-ə-tē\ n

tree-ter \tret'-ər\, \tret'-ər\ n [ME *treter*, fr. AF *treter*, fr. L. *trahere* to treat] 1: a systematic exposition or argument in writing including a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached <a ~ on higher education>

obs: **ACCOUNT, TALE**

treatment \trēt'ment\ n 1 a: the act or manner of an instance of treating someone or something: **HANDLING**. USAGE b: techniques or actions customarily applied in a specified situation <the new recruit got the ~ from a sergeant> 2 a: a substance or technique used in treating b: an experimental condition

tre-at-y \tret'-ē\, \tret'-ē\ pl. **tre-at-ies** [ME *trete*, fr. MF *trate*] 1: **tructate** fr. L. handling, treatment, fr. *tractus* pp. of *trahere* [treat] 1: the action of treating and esp. of negotiating: an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation: (1): **VATE TREATY** (2): a contract in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by representatives duly authorized and us'd, ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state b: a document in which such a contract is set down

Second College Edition

The
**American Heritage
Dictionary**

Words that are believed to be registered trademarks have been checked with authoritative sources. No investigation has been made of common law trademark rights in any word, because such investigation is impracticable. Words that are known to have current registrations are shown with an initial capital and are also identified as trademarks. The inclusion of any word in this Dictionary is not, however, an expression of the Publisher's opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights. Indeed, no definition in this Dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Copyright © 1982 by Houghton Mifflin Company. All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and recording, or by any information storage or retrieval system, except as may be expressly permitted by 1976 Copyright Act or in writing by the Publisher.

All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to
Reference Division, Houghton Mifflin Company
Two Park Street, Boston, MA 02108

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary,

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

I. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913-

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

traveler | treble |

traveler also **traveler** (trā'vel'ər, trā'vel'r) *n.* 1. A person who travels. 2. Chiefly Brit. A traveling salesman. 3. *Naut.* a. A metal ring that moves freely back and forth on a rope, rod, or spar. b. The rope, rod, or spar on which such a ring moves.

traveler's check *n.* An internationally redeemable draft purchasable from a bank, express company, or travel agency; in various denominations, valid only with the holder's own endorsement against his original signature.

traveler's joy (trā'vel'ər-jō') (trā'vel'ər-zō') *n.* Any of several climbing vines of the genus *Clematis*, esp. *C. vitalba*, of the Old World, having clusters of white flowers.

traveling salesman *n.* A salesman who solicits business orders or sells merchandise through personal dealings with potential customers within a given territory.

trav-é-logue also **trav-é-log** (trā've-lōg', -lōg') *n.* 1. A lecture illustrated by travel slides or films. 2. A narrated motion picture about travels.

traverse (trā'vers) *v.* -versed, -versing, -verses. —*tr.* 1. To travel across, over, or through. 2. To move forward and backward over; cross and recross. 3. a. To go up, down, or across (a hill; for example) at an angle. b. To ski across rather than down (a hill). 4. To move (a gun, for example) laterally; cause to swivel. 5. To extend across; cross. 6. To look over carefully; examine. 7. To go counter to; thwart. 8. *Law.* a. To deny formally (an allegation of fact by the opposition) in a suit. b. To join issue upon (an indictment). 9. To make a traverse survey of. 10. *Naut.* To brate (a yard) fore and aft. —*intr.* 1. To move or go along, across, or back and forth. 2. To turn laterally; swivel. 3. To descend a slope in a zigzag manner, as in skiing. 4. In fencing, to glide or pressure one's blade toward the hilt of the opponent's weapon. —*n.* (trā'vers', trā'vers'). 1. a. The act of traversing. b. A route or path across. 2. Something lying across something else, esp.: a. A transverse. b. Archit. A structural crosspiece; transom. c. A gallery, deck, or loft crossing from one side of a building to the other. d. A railing, curtain, or screen. e. A defensive barrier across a rampart or trench, as a bank of earth thrown up for protection from enfilade fire. 3. Something that obstructs and thwarts; obstacle. 4. *Naut.* The zigzag route of a vessel forced by contrary winds to sail on different courses. b. The zigzag course made by a skier on a steep slope. 5. The horizontal swivel of a mounted gun. 6. a. A lateral movement, as of a lathe tool across a piece of work. b. A part of a mechanism that moves in this manner. 7. A line established by sighting in surveying a tract of land. 8. *Law.* The formal denial of an allegation of fact in a suit. —*adj.* **traverse** (trā'vers, trā'vers'). 1. Lying or extending across; transverse. 2. Relating to the installation or operation of draperies that can be drawn: a *traverse rod*. [ME *traversen* < OFr. *traverser* < LLat. *traversare* < Lat. *transversere*, to direct across. —see TRAVERSE] —**traversable** *adj.* —**traverser** (trā'ver'sər) *n.*

traverser (trā'ver'sər, -tin) *n.* 1. A light-colored, porous calcite, CaCO₃, deposited from solution in ground or surface waters and forming, among other deposits, the stalactites and stalagmites of caverns. 2. A compact type of creamy-colored calcium carbonate, used as a facing material in construction. [Ital. *traverso* < Lat. (*lapitum*) *tabularius*, (stone) of Tibur, an ancient Italian city.]

travesty (trā'vestē) *n., pl.* -ses. 1. An exaggerated or grotesque imitation with intent to ridicule. 2. A broad and grotesque parody on a lofty work or theme. 3. A grotesque, debased, highly inferior imitation; a travesty of the Christian rites. —*v.* -ted, -tying, -ses. To make a travesty on or of; ridicule. [Fr. *travesti*, p.p. of *traverser*, to take on some one's habits < Oltal. *travestire*, to disguise: *tra-*, trans- + *vestire*, to dress < Lat. *veru*, garment.]

trawls (trā'vəls, trā'vel'z) *n., pl.* -les. 1. A primitive sledge formerly used by Plains Indians and consisting of a platform or netting supported by two long trailing poles, the forward ends of which are fastened to a dog or horse. [Canadian Fr.]

trawl (trā'l) *n.* 1. A large, tapered fishing net of flattened conical shape, towed along the sea bottom. 2. A seline: —*v.* trawled, trawling, trawls. —*tr.* To catch (fish) by means of a trawl. —*intr.* 1. To fish with a trawl net or line. 2. To troll. [ME *trawle*, peth < MDu. *trazel*, dragnet.]

trawler (trā'lər) *n.* 1. A boat used for trawling. 2. One who trawls.

tray (trā) *n.* A flat, shallow receptacle with a raised edge or rim, used for carrying, holding, or displaying articles. [ME < OE *træg*.]

treacherous (trā'chər'əs) *adj.* 1. Betraying a trust; traitorous. 2. Unreliable; undependable. 3. Not to be trusted; dangerous: *treacherous waters*. —**treacherously** *adv.* —**treacherousness** *n.*

treachery (trā'chər'ē) *n., pl.* -ses. 1. Willful betrayal of fidelity, confidence, or trust; perfidy. 2. An act or instance of treachery. [ME *trecherie* < OFr. *trecherie* < *tricher*, to trick.]

treacle (trā'kəl) *n.* 1. Cloying speech; sentiment. 2. Chiefly Brit. Molasses. 3. A medicinal compound formerly used as an antidote for poison. [ME, *antidote* for poison < OFr. *tracle* < Lat. *theriaca* < Gk. *theriaka* <

therion, poisonous beast; dim. of *ther*, beast. —*adj.* (-kī) *adj.*

tread (trēd) *v.* -trod (trōd), -trodd'n (trōd'n) *n.* **treading** *trads.* —*tr.* 1. To walk on, over, or along. 2. To crush or cruelly; crush. 4. To make by walking or treading path. 5. To execute by walking or dancing. —*intr.* 1. To walk. 6. To copulate with. Used of male birds. —*n.* 1. a. The foot. 2. To trample so as to press, crush, or injure. 3. Copulation. Used of birds. —*n.* 1. a. The act and sound of treading. b. An instance of treading. 2. The horizontal part of a step in a staircase. 3. The wheel that makes contact with the ground. 4. The grooved face of a tire. 5. The part of a shoe sole that contacts the ground. —*Idiom:* tread water. To keep one's head above water while in an upright position by moving the arms and down as if walking. [ME *treden* < OE *treddan* < *tredd*, *test* adj.]

treadle (trēd'l) *n.* A pedal or lever operated by the circular drive, as in a potter's wheel or sewing machine. —*intr.* *v.* -led, -ling, -les. To work a treadle. [ME *treden* < OE *treddan*, to tread.] —*tr.* —*trads.* *n.*

tread-mill (trēd'mil') *n.* 1. a. A mechanism operated by one or more persons walking on the moving steps of a belt. b. Treading an endless sloping belt. b. A similar device, used by an animal. 2. A monotonous task or routine.

treason (trē'zən) *n.* 1. Violation of allegiance toward one's country or sovereign; esp. the betrayal of one's country by waging war against it or by consciously and actively aiding its enemies. 2. A betrayal of confidence. [ME *treson* < AN *treson* < Lat. *tradidita*, *stolen*. —*TRADITION*.]

treasonable (trē'zə-nə-bəl) *adj.* Pertaining to treason or treasonable conduct.

treasonable-ness *n.* —*treasonableness*.

treasonous (trē'zə-nəs) *adj.* Treasonable; *treasonously* *adv.*

treasure (trēzh'ər) *n.* 1. Accumulated stores of wealth in the form of valuables, as money or jewels. 2. A person or thing considered esp. precious or valuable. —*adj.* —*treasuring*, -unes. 1. To accumulate and save for use. 2. To value highly. [ME *reserve* < OFr. *reserver*] —*treasury* (trēzh'ərē) —*treasurable* *adj.*

treasurer (trēzh'ər) *n.* 1. A person having charge of revenues, esp. a financial officer of a government, corporation, or society. [ME *treasurer* < AS. *trēsor*, GFR *trezor*, treasure.] —*treasur'ership* *n.*

treasure-trove (trēzh'ər-tro') *n.* 1. a. Treasure hidden and not claimed by its owner. b. Silver, gold, and jewels in the form of bullion, plate, or money, that is found and the ownership of which is unknown. 2. A find of great value. [AN *tresor trove*.]

treasury (trēzh'ər) *n.* pl. -ies. 1. A place where treasure is kept or stored. 2. A place where private or public funds are received, kept, managed, and disbursed. 3. Public revenues. 4. A collection of valuables or things considered as valuable. 5. Treasury. The executive department of government in charge of the collection, management, and expenditure of the public revenue. [ME *trésor* < F *sor* < *tresor*, treasure.]

treasury note *n.* A note or bill issued by the U.S. government for all debts.

treat (trēt) *v.* treated, treating, treats. —*tr.* *v.* To regard or have in a specified manner toward. 2. To regard one in a certain way: *treated her as a sister*. 3. To deal with in writing or speech; expound: *an article that treated nuclear power*. 4. To deal with or represent in a certain manner or style, as in art or literature. *treat humorously*. 5. To entertain at one's own expense. *treat in a theater*. 6. To subject to a process, action, criticism, etc. —*adj.* 1. To give medical aid to. 2. To subject in a physical process or application. —*intr.* 1. To be the subject or topic in writing, speaking, or thought. 2. To treat of courtly love. 2. To pay for another's meal, food, or the like. 3. To negotiate; bargain. 4. To do something, as food or entertainment, generously for someone else. 2. The act of providing a treat. —*n.* 3. Something considered a special delight or pleasure. —*treating* *n.* —*treater* *n.* —*treating* *adj.* —*treater*.

treatise (trētēs) *n.* 1. A formal account in writing systematically of some subjects. 2. Obsolete. A tale. [ME *treatis* < AN *treitis* < *treter*, to treat.]

treatment (trēm'ənt) *n.* 1. The act or manner of handling. 2. The application of remedies with the effecting a cure; therapy.

treaty (trētē) *n., pl.* -ties. 1. a. A formal agreement between two or more states. b. A document in which the agreement is set down. 2. A contract or agreement, as a treaty for the purpose of reaching an agreement.

treacle (trā'kəl) *n.* Molasses. —*treacle* (trā'kəl) *v.* To handle. —*see TREATY*.

treasury port *n.* A port once kept open for trade according to the terms of a treaty, esp. in China and Japan.

treble (trēb'l) *adj.* 1. Triple; threefold. 2. High-pitched.



treadmill
Exercise treadmill



treasury note
One-dollar note issued
in 1862